whole-mounts; nematodes were cleared in a drop of concentrated glycerol and studied as wet mounts.

Found from Arizona were one species of Monogenea *P. americanus* (urinary bladder) (prevalence: number infected spadefoots/sample examined x 100 = 7%, mean intensity ± 1 SD: mean number helminths per infected spadefoot and range = 1.0), two species of Cestoda *D. bufonis* (prevalence 29%, mean intensity 6.3 ± 5.0, 1–11) and *Nematotaenia dispar* (both small intestines; prevalence 14%, mean intensity 12.0 ± 5.7, 8–16) and two species of Nematoda *A. incerta* (prevalence 36%, mean intensity 100.8 ± 122.4, 2–305) and *A. itzocanensis* (prevalence 14%, mean intensity 46.5 ± 62.9, 2–91; both large intestines). Found from New Mexico were *P. americanus* (prevalence 38%, mean intensity 1.0) and *A. incerta* (prevalence 38%, mean intensity 62.0 ± 48.3, 23–116). Helminths were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland as: Arizona, *Aplectana incerta* (94447), *A. itzocanensis* (94448), *Distoichometra bufonis* (94445), *Nematotaenia dispar* (94446), *Pseudodiplorchis americanus* (94444); New Mexico, *A. incerta* (94451), *P. americanus* (94449–50).

Kuntz (1941. Proc. Oklahoma Acad. Sci.21:33–34) reported two species of cestodes from *S. couchii* but did not designate which species they were. *Nematotaenia dispar* is a new host record for *S. couchii;* New Mexico is a new locality record. *Pseudodiplorchis americanus* from New Mexico is a new locality record.

Submitted by **STEPHEN R. GOLDBERG,** Department of Biology, Whittier College, Whittier, California 90608, USA (e-mail: sgoldberg@whittier.edu); and **CHARLES R. BURSEY,** Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, Shenango Campus, Sharon, Pennsylvania 16146, USA (e-mail: cxb@psu.edu).

TESTUDINES

CARETTA CARETTA (Loggerhead Seaturtle). **PREDATION.** Documenting predation on hatchling seaturtles is important for population demographers when developing research and conservation strategies. Hatchling predation by crabs, raccoons, and other terrestrial species are well known. Unfortunately, most marine predators are seldom identified to species and are lumped into groups such as sharks and fish (Stancyk 1995. Biology and Conservation of Sea Turtles. Smithsonian Institution Press, pp. 139–152). Establishing the identity of fish species that consume *Caretta caretta* hatchlings off the southeastern coast of the United States is difficult because the turtles emerge and enter the surf at night, and determining the magnitude of the nocturnal predation is even more challenging. Stewart and Wyneken (2004. Bull. Mar. Sci. 74:325–335) produced the first study to address nearshore hatchling predation in the southeastern U.S. They reported tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*) and catfish (*Ariusfelis*) as the major identified nearshore predators of hatchling Loggerheads (four each) at Juno Beach, Florida, as well as several unknown predators.

On 20 July 1998, a fishery observer aboard a shark gillnet boat 22.2 km NE of Cape Canaveral, Florida took photos of a crew member cleaning the catch of Atlantic Sharpnose Sharks (*Rhizoprionodon terraenovae*). The observer noted that several hatchling Loggerhead Seaturtles had been recently consumed in the three shark stomachs cut open. The three sharks had two hatchlings each. Unfortunately, because of the large number of sharks on board, no more stomachs were cut open because the sharks were being processed for market. These are small (< 80 cm), abundant sharks and frequently school near the Loggerhead nesting beaches in summer months (Dodrill 1977. Ph.D. dissertation. Florida Inst. Technol., Melbourne. 304 pp.). These sharks also occur further offshore near the edge of the Gulf Stream, where surface downwelling and strong northerly currents concentrate hatchling turtles in lines of *Sargassum* weed (Witherington 2002. Mar. Biol. 140:843–853). Earlier, Witham (1974. Copeia 1974:548) reported eight hatchling Loggerhead Seaturtles and one Green Seaturtle (*Chelonia mydas*) from the stomach of a dolphin fish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) captured near a patch of floating *Sargassum* weed 19 km E of the nesting beach at St. Lucie Inlet.

Stewart and Wyneken (*op. cit.*) felt that the nearshore predation rate was probably higher than the offshore predation rate because the predators are (hypothetically) concentrated on the reef line. However, the hatchlings are only subjected to a short period (ca. 15 min) of exposure as they move from the beach to deeper water at night. It is possible, however, that the predation rate in deeper water may be significantly higher than the nearshore predation rate because the *Sargassum* weed lines concentrate hatchlings into a narrow nektonic buffet for dolphin fish and sharpnose sharks for months.

Submitted by **WAYNE N. WITZELL,** National Marine Fisheries Service, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida 33149, USA; e-mail: wayne.witzell@noaa.gov.

GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). **JUVENILE MOVEMENTS AND HOME RANGE.** Here we report movements and home ranges of two juvenile *Glyptemys insculpta* in southern New Hampshire, including the longest-distance movements from streams reported for the species. Thirty-six juveniles (lacking secondary sexual characteristics as described by Harding and Bloomer [1979. Bull. New York Herpetol. Soc. 15:9–26]) were hand-captured and marked by marginal scute notching; age estimates were determined by counting growth annuli on the right abdominal scute. Age-0 hatchlings (N = 54) that emerged during the study period were not included as juveniles. Two juveniles, one from each of two convergent streams (Stream A, Stream B), were fitted with 18-g radio transmitters and located throughout the active season every other day from 8 April 1993 to 30 May 1994 (N = 66, N = 77 recaptures per turtle). Methods used for determining home ranges follow Tuttle and Carroll (2003. Chelonian Cons. Biol. 4:656–663).

An additional 34 juveniles (mean CL = 96.9 ± 34.4, range = 34.9–154.7 mm; mean number of annuli = 5.9 ± 3.8, range = 1–15; measurements are ± 1 SD) captured that were not affixed with radio transmitters were found either in a stream (N = 5) or within 70 m of a stream (mean = 15.7 ± 23.4 m, N = 29). Among younger age classes, first-year juveniles hatched in 1992 (N = 6) were found within 1.8 m of the water in dense vegetation bordering a stream; all 2-yr-old juveniles (N = 4) were found within 10 m of a stream.

Radio-tagged Juvenile #1 (CL = 143 mm, mass = 490 g, annuli = 11) occupied a small home range (0.7 ha, as calculated by the convex polygon method) in an area that included Stream B and the sloping edge of a hayfield that was located 60 m from the stream and that was separated from the stream by alder swamp